



Born Denmark ApS

Rosensgade 11
8000 Aarhus C
CVR No. 38339087

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 25.06.2024

Marlene Wincent Vium
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Born Denmark ApS
Rosensgade 11
8000 Aarhus C

Business Registration No.: 38339087
Registered office: Aarhus
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Executive Board

John Paul Stubbington
Marlene Wincent Vium
Piotr Tomasz Lach

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Papirfabrikken 26
8600 Silkeborg

Statement by Management

The Executive Board has today considered and approved the annual report of Born Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 25.06.2024

Executive Board

John Paul Stubbington

Marlene Wincent Vium

Piotr Tomasz Lach

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Born Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Born Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Silkeborg, 25.06.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Rasmus Volert Madsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne45822

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's primary activity consists of operation and development of an enterprise with health services/health care as well as production thereof and related business.

Development in activities and finances

The company is subject to the rules on capital losses. The company's general meeting has previously decided to restore the capital through future operations.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss		3,258,355	4,571,395
Staff costs	2	(10,967,557)	(9,256,486)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(400,215)	(512,995)
Operating profit/loss		(8,109,417)	(5,198,086)
Other financial income from group enterprises		6,104	0
Other financial income		1,999	374
Financial expenses from group enterprises		(140,285)	(9,103)
Other financial expenses		(111,264)	(110,419)
Profit/loss before tax		(8,352,863)	(5,317,234)
Tax on profit/loss for the year		1,827,736	1,169,400
Profit/loss for the year		(6,525,127)	(4,147,834)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(6,525,127)	(4,147,834)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(6,525,127)	(4,147,834)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Acquired intangible assets		1,570,640	209,985
Intangible assets	3	1,570,640	209,985
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		595,773	755,798
Leasehold improvements		613,652	685,939
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,209,425	1,441,737
Deposits		521,006	467,379
Financial assets		521,006	467,379
Fixed assets		3,301,071	2,119,101
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		4,174,894	3,428,711
Inventories		4,174,894	3,428,711
Trade receivables		1,141,195	819,097
Receivables from group enterprises	5	296,790	251,909
Deferred tax		3,004,172	1,202,400
Other receivables		100	1,006
Joint taxation contribution receivable		230,241	218,863
Prepayments		299,929	141,179
Receivables		4,972,427	2,634,454
Cash		113,236	34,700
Current assets		9,260,557	6,097,865
Assets		12,561,628	8,216,966

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		(5,276,288)	1,248,839
Equity		(5,226,288)	1,298,839
Other provisions		1,097,080	538,016
Provisions		1,097,080	538,016
Prepayments received from customers		322,762	121,769
Trade payables		1,448,607	1,048,355
Payables to group enterprises	6	13,564,275	4,407,554
Other payables		1,355,192	802,433
Current liabilities other than provisions		16,690,836	6,380,111
Liabilities other than provisions		16,690,836	6,380,111
Equity and liabilities		12,561,628	8,216,966
Going concern	1		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	50,000	1,248,839	1,298,839
Profit/loss for the year	0	(6,525,127)	(6,525,127)
Equity end of year	50,000	(5,276,288)	(5,226,288)

The company is subject to the rules on capital losses. The company's general meeting has previously decided to restore the capital through future operations.

Notes

1 Going concern

The company has received confirmation from the shareholder that they will support the company with the necessary liquidity, and they will not demand receivables to be settled until the company has the liquidity for it. Therefore, the company's financial situation is clarified, and the company can continue its positive development. Based on this, the annual report is prepared on a going concern basis.

2 Staff costs

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Wages and salaries	9,706,511	7,967,159
Pension costs	1,123,917	1,175,801
Other social security costs	137,129	113,526
	10,967,557	9,256,486
Average number of full-time employees	18	15

3 Intangible assets

	Acquired intangible assets DKK
Cost beginning of year	275,766
Additions	1,458,713
Cost end of year	1,734,479
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(65,781)
Amortisation for the year	(98,058)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(163,839)
Carrying amount end of year	1,570,640

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	1,724,094	932,006
Additions	38,108	31,737
Cost end of year	1,762,202	963,743
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(968,296)	(246,067)
Impairment losses for the year	(198,133)	(104,024)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(1,166,429)	(350,091)
Carrying amount end of year	595,773	613,652

5 Receivables from group enterprises

The company is part of a group which uses a cash pool arrangement as part of its overall cash resources. The item "Receivables from group enterprises" includes a balance from the cash pool arrangement with Medcover-group amounting to DKK 297k.

6 Payables to group enterprises

The company is part of a group which uses a cash pool arrangement as part of its overall cash resources. The item "Payables to group enterprises" includes a balance from the cash pool arrangement with Medcover-group amounting to DKK 6,004k.

7 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	1,467,000	2,042,000

8 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Medcover Danmark ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year, with a few reclassifications.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary

activities.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income from group enterprises

Other financial income from group enterprises comprises interest income etc. on receivables from group enterprises.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises , interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Financial expenses from group enterprises

Financial expenses from group enterprises comprise interest expenses etc. from payables to group enterprises.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Intellectual property rights etc.**

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc. are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-10 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected

to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of returns.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

Once it is probable that total costs will exceed total income from a contract in progress, provision is made for the total loss estimated to result from the relevant contract.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.